Business Netice.

As the besiness of the Union establishment, to view of the proposed ange in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all assists for the collection of subscriptions for the three are disconsided. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, exist of Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections Delaware, Maryland, and Vrginia.

Wassinovov, Barch 23, 1858.—U.

Deliwary, 2017 tends, 2, 1858.—U.

**Massimonov, Blarch 23, 1858.—U.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collect a that we now expley or have heretofore employed in this city, by one only who have performed such service in other parts of the one only who have performed such service in other parts of the Ap 29—U.

THE LATE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION .-- A WORD

The least profitable, perhaps, of all the employments is that of measuring and weighing the obstacle over which somebody stumbled a few days ago, and came near breaking some useful and valuable bones. We encountered, it is certain, at the late elections in Pennsylvania, severe reverses ; and it is only because the doctors disagree about the disease that we are led to an examination of the patient now. Some have charged that Lecomptonism was the affliction under which the democracy suffered, while others are equally confident that it was the failure of the existing tariff system to keep all the people of the mining and manufacturing districts in employment. The case being thus narrowed down, it is clearly possible to get at the true causes of the dis-It was, we are convinced, mainly and almost exclusively what the Pennsylvania people regarded as a defective revenue system. We may estimate them in this as quite unreasonable; but, after all, there are many excuses for the indulgence of these impressions. In the mining and manufacturing districts there were thousands of working men thrown out of employment. They were told that the inability of the proprietors to provide them with work was due wholly to the fact that foreign manufactures, coals, &c., could be introduced into this country and sold at rates below the cost of mining, manufacturing, and marketing of kindred articles of Pennsylvania production. We say they were told so by the Pennsylvania proprietors. In point of fact, there was a general stagnation in business; and this was equally applicable to foreign and domestic affairs. No iron, coal, or manufactured articles, such as are produced in that State, were imported; and hence it is clear that our Keystone neighbors did not and do not now suffer much from that source. But they were out of their usual employments and made to believe that their misfortunes were due to the free-trade proclivities of the democratic party. They were told that this was the case; and, although the proprietors knew that the suspension of general business, thus cutting off much of the demand for Pennsylvania products, was the real cause of the difficulty, the great masses of laborers did not so understand the matter, and voted in accordance with the views they had imbibed. A great hue and cry was gotten up in Philadelphia, and carefully fostered and premoted, about Lecompton, or, more correctly speaking, a factional spirit was fomented and carried into the elections which operated very much against us.

As matter of historical and curious interest, give the following extract from an article in the Pennsylvanian, touching the votes in the various localities where the two influences, Lecompton and the tariff question, have had a fair opportunity to be felt.

Speaking of the returns that paper says :

Speaking of the returns that paper says:

"They show to a demonstration that our defeat did not proceed from the anti-slavery, but from the mining and manufacturing districts—from a section of the State which has always stood up firmly amidst the wildest agitation of the slavery question. Take, for evidence, the vote in the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Bradford, Butler, Erie, Elk, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wyoming, and Wayne—in all 20—being those in which the question of slavery has uniformly wielded the greatest influence, and it appears that the majority against Mr. Frost, the democratic nomines for the canal commissioner, and an open and avowed Lecompton man, was but 18,818 votes, whilst the same counties in 1856 cast a majority of 29,478 against Mr. Buchanan for President, being a democratic gain in the free-soil counties of the State since 1856 of 10,660!

"Then turn to the manufacturing and mining dis-

"Then turn to the manufacturing and mining districts, composed of the counties of Carbone, Ceutre, Chester, Clarion, Huntingdon, Blair, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Lazerne, Montgomery, Philiadelphia, Montgose, Berks, Lazerne, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Montrose, Berks, Dauphin, and Armstrong, 15 in all, and it is seen that in these Mr. Froat was beaten by 6,500 votes, whilst in the same counties in 1856 Mr. Buchanan had 23,061 majority, being a change against the democratic party of 29,616 votes! By deducting from this aggregate the total majority against Mr. Frost in this State, 25,284, and it will be supported to the change size a 1856 was preduced in

that the entire change since 1856 was produced in It is perfectly fair to infer from these facts tha our disasters in Pennsylvania have no better or other cause or foundation than the false charge that the people of the mining districts of that State had been thrown out of employment by an inadequate and destructive revenue system. In other words, they were told that Mr. Buchanan's administration was properly chargeable with all the overtrading, extravagance, and folly of the last ten years, leading to a general suspension of business and to very great depression in every department of American English, and Continental industry. They were the first to feel this sudden shock, and in the very nature of things will be the last to recover from it. The farmer also feels it, and so does every mechanic and laborer in the country. It is well known, for instance, that a single house in the city of New York, which had employed seven or eight hundred sewing girls, were obliged to discharge five hundred of them, not on account of the tariff, but because there was no longer a sufficient demand for the articles they were employed to manufacture. So it was in the mercantile community; they all suffered by the inability of their debtors to pay, and in the absence of nearly all demand for the goods they had imported or purchased in the prosecution of their regular business. There was a limited amount of foreign orders for our great agricultural products, and thus the price of those products ran down one half, leaving the farmer to suffer, and to cut off his usual expenditures, and reduce the price and turn away laborers. The fact is, if Pennsylvania laborers have suffered more than others, it was because they were engaged in those pursuits most affected by depressions in business, and not in consequence of any radical defect in the tariff laws. It is well known, for instance, that, simultaneously with the suspension of general business, the importations of iron and iron manufactures almost wholly ceased. This fact will be regarded, of course, as equivalent to a prohibitory tariff on those articles; and thus have our friends to demand direct bounties from the government if they will still insist that they are to be relieved by its legislation.

REVIVAL OF GENERAL JACKSON'S INDIAN WAR POLICY.

The latest advices from the West inform us of continued warlike demonstrations from the Camanches in the territory stretching west from the Arkansas frontier towards New Mexico. Lieutenant Beale's exploring party, engaged in laying out and constructing a military and emigrants' road, from Fort Smith to Albuquerque and onward near the thirty-fifth parallel, had been threatened and were obliged to halt at North Fork. Strong forces of the army were, however, moving towards him to reinforce and protect him, and this auxiliary force, united with his military escort of about a hundred and fifty troops and his civil corps, consisting of about fifty troops and his civil corps. frontier towards New Mexico. Lieutenant Beale's men, will not only enable him to resist any assault from the savages, but, if necessary, to assume the

offensive and carry war into their own settlements. It is the purpose, we believe, of the War Department to adopt the same line of policy against these Camanches of North Texas, and the not less formidable Navajoes of New Mexico, that has been adopted with so much success in Washington and Oregon Territories; that is, instead of posting troops along the whole line of white settlements to watch out for the savage and to repel, as well as they can in their dispersed condition, his stealthy assaults upon the settlers, to concentrate the troops, assume the aggressive, and carry the war home into the heart of his settlements and haunts; and this, in the winter time, when he is not roving upon the plains. but is ensconced in secluded retreats with his wives. children, and effects, for the winter

We believe it is intended, wherever practicable carry this policy even further; and, in regard to the wild and unruly tribes but nominally friendly, instead of posting troops at fixed points to remain on the watch ready to afford protection when required ; to adopt the plan of requiring the troops to move as the tribes move with their families, and to b always encamped within striking distance of their settlements; so that any outbreak or outrage committed by the Indian may be punished by an immediate blow struck at the very heart of his tribe.

It is believed that this system of active war, car ried into the very haunts of the hostile tribes, and of close watch upon the wild and unruly tribes which observe only nominal relations of friendship with the whites, will soon put the same face upon our rela tions with the Indians east of the Rocky moun tains that has been so happily put upon our relations with the tribes on the Pacific slope; and that the Indians throughout the wild regions of the West will soon be suing as abjectly for peace as they are doing in Washington and Oregon Territories. If these confident anticipations be realized, instead of being annoyed by constant tidings of Indian incursions and murders, from the scattered condition of the United States troops along our extended frontiers, the country will wit ness a period of Indian subordination such as has not been known since the days of Jackson, who practised the same policy which has been resumed at

It seems to us that nothing could be more obvious than the superiority of the policy which has now been resorted to, over the old one, of allowing the savage to choose his own relations of peace or war with the whites, his own periods for assault, and his own battle-grounds with our troops; and, above all, of permitting him to keep his own forces always concentrated, ready to assault with effect small detach ments of our troops dispersed over a long frontier, and exposed settlements of our citizens.

The policy in question held out to the savage onstant temptation to resume hostilities, and to indulge his native propensities for plunder; while he readiness of our government to treat without exacting retribution upon the slightest professions of friendly sentiments, enabled him almost always to escape the consequences of his conduct with impunity. All who have any acquaintance with the wild Indian, know that he cannot be controlled by any other sentiment than fear; and that the only quarantee of a permanent peace between him and the white, is a thorough conviction, established in his mind, of our power to defeat and overwhelm him in battle. When this conviction is carried home to his mind by an energetic and untemporizing policy adopted against him in war, and is made constantly present to his mind by a proper disposal of our troops in times of peace, we may then, and not till then, expect permanent relations of peace with him.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

From British parliamentary documents received by the ast steamer we derive the following statistics of pauperism in the United Kingdom during the three years ending with 1857. They exhibit, in an official form, some in teresting facts, prominent among which is the perceptible lecrease of pauperism in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1857, as compared with the two preceding years, and in Ireland both in 1857 and 1856, as compared with

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF		
Total number of Paupers of all cla receipt of relief in En		
Year.	Number.	Per-centage rat to population
1855	897,686	4.8
1856	917,084	4.8
1857	885,010	4.6
Total number of pany	ers in Scotla	md.
1855	120.471	4.1
1856		
1857		3.9
Total number of par	pers in Irela	nd.
1855	89,619	1.4
1856	73,525	1.1
1857		DOMESTIC
Statement showing the total amount pers, with the average rate per for England and Wales.		
Year.	Number.	Average rate p individual population.
		and the second

Total amount for Scotland. Total amount for Ireland, 1856----- 3,666,060 1857----- 3,097,570

The preceding tables show that the ratio of paupers o all classes in receipt of relief to population was, in 1857-In England and Wales, 4.6 in every 100 inhabitants. In Scotland------3.9 do do do. In Ireland--------9.9 do do do.

While the ratio of decrease of pauperism during the three years is largely in favor of Ireland. This fact would to confirm the recent encouraging intelligence received from that long-depressed portion of the British

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further Particulars of the News by the Ni-We have received the following additional news from

Europe by the Nisgara, which arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 17th :

orthern confederacy.

Mr. Gladstone is about to proceed to the Ionian islands

Lord Derby contemplates retiring, and that Lord John Russell is to succeed him as Premier, with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham as prominent members of the cabinet. It is further stated that this new combination

will have the support of Mr. Bright and his party.

At the reform conference, held on the 5th instant, a resolution was adopted requesting Mr. Bright to frame and bring into Parliament a reform bill. He has accept-

of the duty.

The hull and machinery of the burnt steamer Hudson is valued at £55,000. Her insurance at Lloyd's was only At the last accounts seventeen deaths had occurred at

Bradford from eating the poisoned lozenges. About a hundred victims were still suffering.

The Bank of England rates of discount were unchanged. An active drain of gold for the continent still continues.

France.—It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor is taking steps for laying up stores of corn in every large town during the plentiful seasons, to provide against

Spain.—The government has carried nearly all the SPAIN.—The government has carried nearly all the elections in the provinces, but the progressistos triumphed in Madrid. Their leader was returned by six constituencies. Spanish troops had sailed from Malaga to co-operate with the French in China.

PORTUGAL.—The London Post's Paris corresp says that the Portuguese government contemplates ma-king an address to the great powers, complaining that refused mediation in the

SOUTH AMERICA.—Rio Janeiro dates to the 10th of October had been received at London. Coffee was scarce and had advanced 100 reis, and closed with an upward tendency. The United States frigate St. Lawrence was in port. The sloop-of-war Plymouth was at Montevideo. The Paraguayans are placing obstructions in the lower part of their river to prevent the ingress of Americans, who are promised a warm reception.

THE MONEY MARKET.-LONDON, Saturday morning, Nov 6.—The funds yesterday were well sustained, notwith-standing several adverse features, including the continued flatness of the exchanges and the flowing of gold from the bank. Loans and government stock were in eager de-mand at 2½ a 3 per cent. There was also an increased ed an upward tendency.

The overland mail from Bombay reached here this

morning.

The mines in the province of San Luis, Buenos Ayres

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—The Utah correspondence of the Republican says the reported Indian difficulties and violation of the mail are false, and that the troops which were

sent to settle the difficulties had returned.

Gov. Cumming had decided that the legislature must meet at Fillmore city, notwithstanding the resolutions passed in 1856 to meet at Salt Lake: the legality of which resolutions is denied because they were signed only by Brigham Young, although Gov. Cumming was in the Ter

ritory.

Disturbances were occurring with the Utes Indians in the southern part of the Territory, and the bodies of two murdered men had been found.

Affairs in New Brunswick.

Sr. Jour's, Nov. 17.—Winter weather has set in unusually early here. The St. John's river has been frozen since the 18th inst. solid enough to admit of the passage of light teams. There is also considerable snow in the interior. Business of all kinds is nearly at a stand-still, and unless the timber and ship trade revives, there cannot fail to be much suffering here during the ensuing winter and spring.

Douglas Rejoicings. Sr. Louis, Nov. 18:—A meeting was held at Leavenworth on Saturday, rejoicing at the success of Douglas in Illinois, and a resolution was passed pledging the support of the democracy to the Charleston nominee.

Two Murders in Detroit. DETROIT, Nov. 18 .- Two murders have just been com

mitted here. The captain of a schooner shot his steve-dore, named Daniel Flynn, in an altercation, and John Miller shot his brother-in-law, Peter Shaner, killing him

Hartrond, Nov. 18.—Hart's Hardware Manufactory at Berlin was consumed by fire last night. Loss \$50,000. incipally in Providence

Thanksgiving Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 .- Thanksgiving was very gen erally observed here to day. Busines was suspended. It the morning church service was largely attended, and it the afternoon and evening places of amusement were crowded. The streets were filled during the day, but there was no unusual excitement or disturbance.

Exports of Cotton -- The Crop.

New Orleans, Nov. 16.—The exports of cotton from this port during the past week were 44,000 bales, of which 35,000 were for Liverpool, and 9,000 for Havre.

The exports from Mobile to Liverpool during the week were 3,800 bales.

The occurrence of frost in the South has reduced accomplish the higher estimate of the exponent and three

somewhat the higher estimate of the crop, and three and a half millions is now the outside figure, while the majority of estimates are below that amount.

Markets.

Baltimore, Nov. 18.—Flour is steady—Ohio \$5. Wheat active—red, \$1 20 a \$1 25; whites, \$1 30 a \$1 50. Corn is dull and heavy—new white, \$0 a 65 cents: old do., 68 a 70 cents; new yellow, 66 a 68 cents. Pork is steady—prime, \$14 25 a \$14 50.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH

The match game of chess between the New York and Philadelphia clubs was resumed on Wednesday evening. Philadelphia made eight additional moves and New York seven, the whole number of moves being now nineteen on each side. We republish the moves of the first evening, and add thereto the moves on Wednesday evening.

TUESDAY EVENING.

No. BLACK - New York.	WHITE-Philadelphia.
1-P to Q 4.	P to K 3.
2-P to Q B 4.	P to Q 4.
3-Q Kt to B 3.	K Kt to B 3.
4-K Kt to B 3.	P to Q B 4.
5-P to K 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
6-P to Q R 3.	P to Q Kt 3.
7-Q B P + P.	K Kt + P.
8-K B to Q Kt 5.	QB to Q2.
9-Q Kt + Kt.	P + Kt.
10 Costles.	P to Q R 3.
11-B + Kt.	B + B.
12-Kt to K 5.	
WEDNE	SDAY EVENING.
12-	Q to Qs Bs 2d.
13-Q to Ks Kt 4th.	Q B to Q 2d.
14-Q to Ks Bs 3d.	Qs B to Kt 3d.
15-Q to Ks 2d.	Ks B to Qs 3d.
16-P to Ks B 4th.	Qa B to K Bs 4th.
17-P to Qs Kt 3d.	Q B to Ks 5th.
18-B to Qs Kt 2d.	P to Ka R 4th.
19-Ks Kt to Ba 3d.	K to Bs sq.
Further play was then	postponed until Saturday
ning, at 6 o'clock.	
DOMESTIC STATE OF THE PARTY OF	

It has been decided recently in Canada that the acceptance of a free pass by a traveller exonerates the railroad company from the obligation to carry him in safety to the end of his journey.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Wednesday Night,) November 17, 1858.

Gov. King and Mayor Tiemann having respectively issued proclamations, under their hands and seals of office,
designating and appointing Thursday, the 18th inst., as a
day of Thanksgiving, the inhabitants of New York, as good
citizens, mean to obey, and do nothing to-morrow but
go to church and cat turkey. Whether Mr. Purser will
beat the "regular" Mr. Russell for compiroller; whether Mr. Wood will retire into the bosom of his family, or,
forsaking that quiet retreat, continue to navigate the (to er Mr. Wood will retire into the bosom of his family, or, forsaking that quiet retreat, continue to navigate the (to him) peculiarly stormy sea of politics, in imaginary command of "forty thousand regulars," until he finds that the flag of Tammany is not to be pulled down by him or his band; whether the prediction in the Courier and Enquirer as to Mr. Schell's removal, or the Herald's contradiction of the report, be correct; whether William H. Seward ought to be hanged for his treason, and whether Judge Douglas will go over to the republicans or come back to the democrats, are subjects which will be left at rest to-morrow, and even newspaper editors and newspaper correspondents will cease from their labors, and go to church and eat turkey like other people.

rest to morrow, and even newspaper editors and newspaper correspondents will cease from their labors, and go to church and cut turkey like other people.

Although Thanksgiving Day is very often imperfectly or unworthily observed, and made the occasion for far different manifestations than those for which it was originally set apart, it is nevertheless an institution which every man of well-regulated mind must approve, whether he regard it in a religious or economical light. The general tendency of the people is too strongly in favor of "business," in neglect of the courtesies and obligations of social life. Everything that can check that tendency makes us turn from buying and selling, and counting our gain or loss, to think of home with all its tender associations—to remember friends and forgive enemies, and make us, when we contemplate our comparative case and comfort, remember and try to allevate the misery of our neighbors—ought to be cherished and honored. And such I conceive to be Thanksgiving Day. Great must have been the slaughter of turkeys and chickens—miraculous the draughts of oysters during the last few days, for every one I met to-day, in omnibus or car, had a turkey and a can of oysters. May they all enjoy their rest and comforts!

and comforts!

The papers have generally devoted considerable space to notices of the treaties recently concluded between the great commercial nations of the world and know-nothing Japan. There is no doubt that commerce has made great progress within a few months, and that the breaking down the wall with which China and Japan henmed themselves in against the outward world was as much a benefit conferred on the people of those countries, as it will probably be a source of profit to the merchants of the world. It is quite amusing to see how the credit of bringing Japan into the family of nations is claimed by the London Those for Great Rights, and how the claim is awarently. Times for Great Britain, and how the claim is apparently Times for Great Britain, and how the claim is apparently conceded by most of our journals. The Times says:
"We'—that is the Earl of Elgin, and the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland—have "rent the curtain of ages"—have shown the world what they never hoped to see otherwise than "on cups and saucers," or until "the great mustering for the battle of Armageddon." (It is probable "res" should be too occupied at this last-(It is probable "'we' should be too occupied at this last-mentioned crisis to pay much attention to Japanese pecu-liarities, and when even "our special Nagasaki corre-spondent" would neglect to inform "the Thunderer" of passing events.) But the Times forgets that his lordship of Eigin and Kincardine, "Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle," &c., &c., did not make the first cent in "the cuttain of ages," that that glorious task

Order of the Thistic," &c., &c., did not make the first rent in "the curtain of ages;" that that glorious task was performed by the late Commodore Perry, and that it was America is who first saw what no outsider had pre-viously seen but on cups and saucers. It would have been much more noble if the Times, in lauding the achievements of the British plenipotentiary, had remem-bered this little fact. Is it not fortunate that our repre-

bered this little fact. Is it not fortunate that our repre-sentatives in Japan did nothing to incur the displeasure of "the leading journal?" It appears that our worthy consul-general at Simoda, Townsend Harris, has earned the gracious approval of that great public Mentor. The deputy superintendent of the metopolitan police has just made his first annual report, showing the num-ber of arrests for offences against person and property, the sex and nationality of the offenders, and the amount of property stolen and recovered. The total number of per-sons arrested for offences against the person was 49,410, of whom 33,634 were males, and 16,075 were females. The total number of arrests for offences against property of whom 33,534 were maies, and 16,675 were females. The total number of arrests for offences against property was 11,455, of which 9,476 were of men, and 1,979 were women. Of the offenders the Emerald Isle owns 35,065 as her sons, and the United States can claim 10,208. The

amount of property stolen is reported to have been \$137,-445 78, of which \$83,342 47 have been recovered. The fellowing are the nominations of the different par-ties for city comptroller and governor of the alms-house: Comptroller. Alms-house Governor Democratic George H. Purser, Isaac Townsend. Republican Robt. T. Haws, C. V. Anderson. Wood ''regulars.'' S. P. Russell, James Lynch.

There is a very good story current, for the truth of which I do not ver, ch, but which, as the Italian proverb says, "se non e see ben trovato." We all remember how, at the great cable festival at the Crystal Falace, on the at the great came testival at the crystal rance, on the list of September, gold boxes were presented to Captains Preedy, Dayman, and Hudson, and to Cyrus Field, for their "successful (!) exertions in laying the Atlantic cable." It now appears that the gold boxes were only "small blocks of wood, gilded and carved to represent the boxes" that were to be given at some future day. From that day to this the gallant captains and the enter-recipies a proper of the spile, company have never reprising manager of the cable company have never re-ceived the boxes; but they still hold the wooden blocks

ceived the boxes; but they still hold the wooden blocks in promise of the good time coming.

The telegraph, which informs us of the arrival at St. Louis of the eleventh overland mail from San Francisco, announces the interesting fact that the Hon. Joseph McKibbin, familiarly known as "Coyote Joe," sent a challenge to George Penn Johnson, editor of the National, "after the latter was confined to jail." The telegraph does not say so, but it may be safely inferred that no danger is likely to result to Mr. McKibbin from his act of cautious prowess.

The steamer Westernport, which has been appointed to convey General Paez and his suite to Venezuela, and then to form part of the Paraguay expedition, will probably

convey General race and instance of Venezata, and the convey General race and instance of Venezata, and the control of the Paraguay expedition, will probably sail on Friday, but certainly on Saturday.

I have nothing new to report with regard to the money market. The supply of capital is abundant at the follow-

	Pe	r-ce	nt. per	anna
Loans on call, stock securities			4	n 4 %
Do other good securities			43	n 5
Prime endorsed bilis, 60 a 90 days			45	4.5
Do 4 a 6 months			5	n 6
First-class single signatures				a 7
Other good bills			7	n 8
Names iess known			8	a 16
The movement of the banks in the	hie	f e	cities	of t

Union, where regular weekly statements are made, was s follows, as appears by their last returns

Loans. Deposits. Specie. Circulation. N. York, Nov. 13. \$127,027,519 \$88,542,521 \$26,039,277 \$7,975,420 227,693,445 147,668,616 55,271,907 24,493,213 227,062,344 146,603,277 55,411,040 24,599,383

The foreign exchange market closed with more firmness at my last quotations.

The stock market was active this morning at a further advance in prices. At the second board the market

closed firmly at the morning's prices.

The flour market was less active and less firm. Wheat was more active and steady. Corn was lower and more freely offered. Provisions were firm and unchanged in price. Cotton was steady at the following quotations: New York Classification,

Uplands, Florida, Mobile,

iddling Fair 12	113%	1134	11%	
Sugars were firm. The cash transactions	at the	sub-treasury	were as fol	
stal manists			**** *** *	

Total receipts.
Total paymen
Total balance

ADSUM.

ŀ	Mr. S S. Jones, late president of the Iowa Central A
ŀ	Line Railroad, in a letter to the directors resigning hi
ŀ	office, states that the cost to his company of getting th
	Iowa land grant through Congress, during the session of
	1854, was seven hundred thousand dollars! The original
	"pecuniary compliments" were bestowed in the shape of
	lands, of which the Air Line Company got somethin near nine hundred thousand acres; but subsequently th
	lands were exchanged for the stock of the company to the

In the supreme court of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Shaw recently delivered an opinion in the matter of the petition of the receivers of the Bay State Mills, giving them power to sell the property in any way they may deem propert, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the claims of creditors. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, addressed his fellow-citizens of Houston, Miss., on the 8th instant, on political topics. The Petrel says that his speech was characterized throughout as eloquent, patriotic and southern. He is with the administration in every measure, and fully sustains Mr. Buchanan in the Kansas and Douglas imbroglio. Gen. Davis will perhaps be again before the people for the honor of representing them in Congress. broglio. Gen Davis will perhaps be again before the people for the honor of representing them in Congress. If such be the case, his record shows a man fully worthy of the entire confidence of the people of the 6th judicial district. And although there are many in north Missis-sippl competent to the task of guarding the interest of our State in the stormy times ahead, no man would bring larger experience, more native talent, or greater patriotism than the Hon. Reuben Davis. Mr. Davis goes to Washington soon to attend the approaching ses-sion of Congress. The good wishes of all classes go with him.

The Chicago Journal of Saturday evening states that returns from every county of Illinois elect the republican State ticket by 5,978 majority, which the official returns from the counties not yet thus returned can vary very little. It adds that the aggregate republican vote is 123,275, against 96,180 for Fremont in 1856. The increase is therefore 27,095, or about 30 per cent.! The crease is therefore 27,095, or about 30 per cent.! The Chicago Tribune has a despatch from Springfield, dated the 12th instant, which says that the republican State ticket has 4,600 majority in all the counties of Illinois, and that the official canvass cannot vary this result more than a hundred votes.

than a hundred votes.

A democratic meeting was held in Richmond, Virginia, on the evening of the 17th instant, to select delegates to the State democratic convention. Mr. P. H. Aylett was elected chairman. The chairman addressed the meeting at some length, declining to take the responsibility of appointing delegates, avowing himself a strong friend of Mr. Letcher. A motion was made that the meeting should endorse the selection of Mr. Aylett as chairman, which was carried with few dissenting voices. Mr. M. Starke was chosen sceretary. Several propositions were submitted—that a committee should be chosen to select 60 delegates, that every democrat from Richmond present at Petersburg should act as delegates, or that the meeting should elect delegates. These propositions drew out a discussion. Mr. B. W. Wellford, Jr., delivered a short eulogy on Mr. Letcher. To this Mr. O. J. Wise, of the Enquirer, replied, reviewing Mr. Letcher's course at some length. Mr. Roger A. Pryor, of the South, was loudly called to the stand, who reviewed Mr. Wise's speech at length, urgently insisting on the nomination of Mr. Letcher, and his claims upon the party. Wise rejoined. The proposition that every democrat present at Petersburg should be considered a delegate was lost. It was then determined to appoint 100 delegates. A motion was then submitted that the meeting should express a preference for Mr. Letcher. A division was called for, when the tellers disagreed in their report—that there was a difference of five votes in the count, and that this difference would change the result. Further discussion ensued, when it was determined to adjourn until 8 o'clock on Friday evening at the African church. The meeting sued, when it was determined to adjourn until 8 o'clock on Friday evening at the African church. The meeting did not adjourn until about 12 o'clock.

At a meeting in Trenton, N. J., on Esturday, the fol lowing, among other resolutions, was adopted: Resolved, That we nominate Judge Douglas as the candidate for the presidency in 1860, subject only to the popular will as expressed through the ballot-box.

It gives us great pleasure to see that the venerable Chief Justice of the United States is discharging, with Chief Justice of the United States is discharging, with renewed vigor, the important duties of his station in this city. He has been actively engaged, for the past fort-night, in the hearing of appeals in admiralty prior to re-suming, in December, the labors of the supreme bench. The appeal docket, which contained many heavy causes, has been entirely disposed of, the last being, at this mo-ment, upon final hearing. No one who appreciates judi-cial chility and fieldity as they deserve can fail to be ment, upon man hearing. No one who appreciates justicial ability and fidelity as they deserve can fail to be gratified at the prospect of continued usefulness, which the improved health of this eminent magistrate holds out to the country.—Bultimore Exchange.

Hiram Powers has postponed his visit to America. He

had made every preparation to leave Florence when he received a telegraphic communication from Mr. Peabody, begging him to delay his departure, as an order had been sent him for two statues, one of Jefferson. The other is not mentioned. A venerable couple were married the other day at Par

ma, N. Y. The bridegroom, Mr. Job Dowd, was 70 years old, and the bride, Mrs. Laura Moore, was 65. Each had been married twice before, and each had a large family already. John P. Hale delivered his lecture on "Nationality"

in Philadelphia last night. Does he intend to deliver the same in the United States Senate? That would be a new part for the senator to play.

Rev. Martin White, a conspicuous actor in the Kar troubles, was found murdered near his residence, in the western part of Missouri, a short time ago. He was the "poor Martin White" over whose reported death, at the hands of the border-ruffians, the abolitionists howled so piteously. Subsequently it was discovered that "poor Martin White," instead of being a dead free soiler, was a living pro-slavery man, whereupon the abolitionist dried their tears and denounced him as a border-ruffian.—St.

Louis Evening News.

The President has appointed Walter Forward, esq.,
United States marshal for Oregon Territory.

A new book of poems, by James Barron Hope, the Southern Literary Messenger justly styles "the living poetical Representative of Virginia, par excellence," is to be very soon issued by Mr. A. Morris, of Richmond. It will contain the " will contain the Terminal Ode pronounced by Mr. Hope on the occasion of the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington, with other poems delivered on The State Department has received information of the

death of Samuel Burge Rawle, of Pennsylvania, United States consul at Mação. Arrangements are in progress in this city to give

udge Douglas, upon his arrival here, a handsome recep tion. Subscriptions were in circulation yesterday to rais the funds necessary for the demonstration.

NEWSPAPER MATTERS. The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion comes to us in an entir

new dress, presenting a very handsome appearance. The Clarion is one of the largest and most interesting papers published in the South, and appears to be one of the most successful. Twenty weekly papers now have columns devoted e pecially to chess in the Middle States. A wonderful

Next week a new volume of the New York Econo

and Dry Goods Reporter will commence. Thomas P. Kettell, esq., is the editor. THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Benjamin F. Gibbs has been appointed an assistant sur-geon in the navy, vice Wyatt M. Brown, resigned.

The chartered steamer Westernport sails on Saturday The new sloop-of-war Hartford will be launche! from

the Boston navy-yard on Monday next.

TAST OF THE CATAWRAS

The agent of the Catawba Indians in South Carolina de the following report to the Lancaster court at the late term : I beg leave to report that the Catawba Indians now

I beg leave to report that the Catawba Indians now number about seventy in all. I cannot discover any improvement in their moral condition or habits; in general, they are very fond of spirituos liquors; and there are now two distilleries near them, and when they earn a little money by hire, or raise a little corn, they will spend it for whiskey, and get drunk, and sometimes do mischief.

Last winter, (as I understand it.) as they returned from one of these distilleries in a high state of intoxication, they got into an affray, which resulted in the wounding of two Indians and killing one horse. Now, after due reflection, I am bound to believe that such traffic and conduct as the above stated is a sad nuisance in any civil community, and I hope that the proper authorities will community, and I hope that the proper authorities will as the state of interest and the state of the fact that we have always et all charlstanism. Our preparations are the highest present the cheapest, because they last longer, and do more good, the proper in the celd, less than others. We appire to have the server of the cheapest, because they last too flow the fact that we have always even in the celd, less than others. We appire to have the server of the cheapest, because they last tonger, and do more good, the proper in the celd, less than others.

ed to the officers of the Niagara and Agamemnon have not yet been manufactured, and strange surmises are ex-pressed by the Brooklyn Eagle as to the silence of the city council on the subject.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, NOV. 17.

At market, 4,042 beeves, 220 cows, 650 veals, 11,012 At market 4,042 beeves, 220 cows, 530 veals, 11,012 sheep and lambs, and 25,000 swine; showing an line crease on last week of 25 cows, 98 sheep and lambs, and 5,000 swine, and a decrease of 307 beeves and 24 veals a The number on sale at Allerton's this morning was 3,686 beeves. At Bergen, N. J., 1,067 head were sold to butchers for this market. The receipts of bullocks were mainly from Ohio. Illinois sent forward 833 head and New York 645 head: 1,665 were received by the Hudson road, 931 by the Eric, and 853 by boats. The western swine yards had 10,236 head. The demand was good at 5 a 6 cents for inferior to prime, heavy corn fed, which are scarce.

are scarce.

The cattle trade this morning was a little more lively than on last market day, and for the best grades higher rates were paid. We quote at 6½ a 9½ cents, the latter price for choice. Cows are selling moderately at \$20 a, \$65. Veals realize 4½ a 6½ cents. Sheep and lambs are more active, and are unchanged in price. The average price of all the sales reported is \$3 06 a \$3 25 per head.

COURT OF CLAIMS. TRITISDAY, Nov. 18.—The case of Rufus L. Baker is. The United States was resumed; and Mr. Gillet concluded the argument on behalf of the government. Mr. Rockwell closed for the petitioner, and the case was submitted; after which the court adjourned until Monday

SPECIAL NOTICES. OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, November 17, 1858

The following information has been received at this department for Gideon Nye, the United States consul at Macao, respecting the petion of the rock recently discovered in the Macao Reads, on white Eoglish ship "Lady Frank'th" struck in June last, and more cently the American ship "Marilla."

"LADY FRANKLIN" ROCK,
(Mucao Road)

The shape of this rock is nearly circular, having a diameter of 3 fathems. In the centre it is elevated about 4 English feet from the ortem, and gradually lessens towards the circumference.

At low tide—during spring tites—there are 14 English feet of water the control of the pon it. Its position is determined by the following bearings:

Re position is determined by the following bearings: (B-arings by compants.)

Kaho Point, S. 9. deg. E., summate of Tylok Island, S. 56 deg. E. Lantao Peak, N. 75 deg. E.; Satchao, (a small Island baving the form of a button, juga south of the lat northerly of the line Islands,) N. 9 deg. E.; Gina Fort, N. 54 deg. W.; Penha Hermitage, N. 71 deg. W.; Taips-Quebrada Point, and midway of the Island Mongchao, S. 75 deg. W., Kai Klaog Point, S. 48 deg. W. Additional Landmarks. Taipa-Quebrada Point-in one with the middle of the isla

Mongohao.

The small island of Satchao, pearly touching the south point of the lat northerly of the nine islands.

Nov 19—1lif

DEFAUTHENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 17, 1858.
Information has been received at this department from Gdeen
Nye, esq., the United States vice consul at Macno, of the death of Mr.
Samuel Burge Rawle, the censul of the United States at that port, in
the 71st year of his age.

Nov 19—10f

At a meeting of the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College, Datrict of Columbia, held on the 14th of November, the death of McEDWARD DESIGNDE, of Louistana, was announced; whereupon a camnities of three were appointed, consisting of Mears. Orne, of the District of Columbia; Carr, of Louisiana; and Hedges, of Mississippi, to

which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas an all-wise and merciful Providence, whose imparial eye explores the secrets of each human heart, and every thought survey, has seen it to sever the bonds which units nam with fellow-man and whereas we bow with humble submission to the will of the Almighty be it.

Hesolved, that this society do larnent the death of Mr. Edward Pelionde, by which they have lest as invaluable french and a firm preteror of the interests of his country, whose transcendent virtues as noble character found an asylum in the bosom of every friend of his and whose death has spread a thick and dismal cloud of service and regret over the hearts of an extended and enlarged circle of equalstances; be it therefore.

Resolved, That this society sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family in their boreax ement of one whose every wish and endeaver was to flud happiness in seeking theirs, and we corollally treat that by their first reclance in the goodness of an Ominiotal Creator, they may obtain that strength and peace of mind which alone can support them in the dreadful affliction with which kind Heaven has been pleas at to visit them; be it farther

them in the dreadful affliction with which kind Heaven has been pleased to visit them; be i. farther

Resolved, That, as a testimonal of respect for his memory, the members of Philodenic Society of Georgetown College (of which he was member) wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty

days.

Resolved, That a copy of those resolutions be transmitted to its family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Year America of Bonn's Curre, the Louisiana Courier, and Washington

E. WELCH, ". J., President

To En. or Evanorator—In your number of the 15th instant, you say—"A correspondent asks us our opinion of the preparation advertised by Mrs. S. A. Allen, in our paper?" but, in the use of which, except the "Zylobal.samum," you profoss to have had no experience. As I have tried a fair experiment with those articles, a may be of some use to others for me to communicate the result. My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very grey, and has been gradually failing, until, on the crown, it has become quite the About the 1-st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's "Restorer," No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three of four weeks, on reliffing to bed. My hair is now almost restored both original color, and the hoe appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that the preparation is maching like a day, but operates upon the services. My hair coasses to fall, which is certainly an advantage to ear who was in danger of becoming bald.

The "Zylobalsamum" I have found the best and most agreeable hair dreasing of anything which I have ever used for that purpose. To En. or Evangenist .- in your number of the 15th instant,

REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. T.

brregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zyl REV. C. A. BUCKSER, Treas. Am. Bible Un., N. P .-- I very che

REV. C. A. BUCKERI, Treas. Am. Busic Un. N. P.—"I Very or fully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends." REV. H. V. DEGES, Ealtor "Guide to Hollness," Boston, Mar "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer and Zylobalsam promotes the growth of the bair where baldness had commenced have the evidence of our own eyes." REV. R. H. POLLSCK, Ed. "Preshyterian Witness," Cin., O.—""

REV. E. R. FARKERID, D. D., Cor. Sec. Am. and For'n Ch'n Unit N. I.—1 take pleasure in commending Mrs. S. A. Alien's Worl Hair Restorer and Zylobal amum." REV. Mrs. E. C. Ambres, late Missionary to Hayti, now of Made ery, N. F.—" I have derived much benefit from the use of M. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobulsamem."

REV. S. B. MOSLEY, Williamstown, Mass.—"The effect of Mrs. S. Allen's preparations has been to change the 'Crown of Glory' bessing to eld men to the original hue of youth."

REV. W.R. PORITOS, Stanesich, Cl.—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's B. Restorer and Zylobalsamura, has met my most sanguine experi

Buy, J. A. H. Connett, Cor. Sec. B'd Ed'n R. D. Ch., N. Y.-" M

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobasamum, I am say, prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from grey to its original color." Rev. J. West, No. 6 Washington Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.—"11

fully acknowledge the use of Mrs. S. A. Alien's preparations in commy buildness and greyness.

Bry. A. Weissten, Ed. Ch'n Era, Boston, Mass.—11 have used by

ball nor groy. "

We might add name after name of equal standing as foregoing all parts of U. S., and even some from Europe, such as Rev. U. Thoucaston, Proscot, England, Rev. J. Stress McFallark, Esopas, N. Rev. B. Reves, Newmarket, Hi.; Rev. C. M. KRINCK, Lovatown, Rev. J. F. Grosswond, Washington, N. H.; Rev. J. F. Tromy, Claston, S. C.; Rev. W. S. Cutter, Ed. Mother's Mag., N. Y.; Rev. Hovy, Orange, N. J.; Rev. James P. Srosis, Groenaboro, V.; Rev. Laston, C. Rev. W. S. Rev. B. Swan, Howard, N. Y.; Rev. Genatr, Agt. Penn. Bep. Pub. Soc., Lewisburg, Union County, Rev. Davis, T. Woon, Middletown, N. Y.; Rev. Jos. McKer, N. Y. Rev. Be. C. Smith, Prattaburg, N. Y.; Rev. Asos Rassonan, Red.

we also would call attention to the fact that we have always to

they got into an affray, which resulted in the wounding of two Indians and killing one horse. Now, after due reflection, I am bound to believe that such traffic and conduct as the above stated is a sadmiesance in any civil community, and I hope that the proper authorities will consider this matter, and remove that which annoys. I have had but little conversation with the Indians this year about removing to the West, but, so far as I have learned, they are still willing to be removed.

Respectfully submitted, ADAM IVY, Agent.

There are now six artesian wells in Toledo, from which water flows out above the surface of the ground, and none of them were bored to the depth of more than two hundred feet.

The gold snuff-boxes which were to have been present—

Some dealers try to sell other preparations instead of these.

they make more profit; invist on there.

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer.

Oct 26-2awD&W12w